(d) if so, the period when the survey was last conducted and summary of its findings;

(e) whether it is a fact that villages inhabitated by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were to receive drinking water provisions on priority; and

(f) the details of its implementation so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The objective of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) is to provide adequate and safe drinking water facilities to the rural population by supplementing the efforts made by the State Governments under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP).

(c) The survey of rural habitations in the country to identify the status of drinking water supply and quality problem initiated in 1991 was completed and validated in 1994.

(d) The survey revealed that there is 24113 not covered main habitations 116862 not covered other habitations and 430377 (main and others) partially covered habitations.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The priority is given for the coverage of SC/ST population/habitations under the Programme. 25 per cent of ARWSP funds are earmarked exclusively for the benefit of SC and 10 per cent for ST. About 73 per cent of SC and 89.5 per cent of ST population has been provided with safe drinking water facilities so far.

**Potable water schemes for the villages of M.P.**

1649. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Madhya Pradesh provided with potable water under the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Scheme so far, district-wise.

(b) the number of villages still without any potable water supply in the State; and

(c) by when Government propose to cover all the villages in Madhya Pradesh under the National Drinking Water Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) As on 1.4.1985, 14714 problem villages were identified in Madhya Pradesh. All these problem villages have been covered fully or partially with safe drinking water facilities. District-wise coverage of villages is not maintained at the level of Central Government.

(b) There is no problem village identified in the survey of 1985 still without any potable water supply in the State. However, as per the recent survey validated in 1994, there were 2166 'not covered' main habitations and 11810 other habitations which remained to be provided with safe drinking water facilities as on 1.4.1994.

(c) All the above uncovered habitations are likely to be covered with safe drinking water facilities by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

**Utilisation of funds under CAPART**

1650. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what was the State-wise utilisation of funds under CAPART during 1994-95 and 1993-94;

(b) what steps are proposed to be taken to streamline the functioning of CAPART; and

(c) whether regional offices of CAPART have been set up?